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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, OCT., 1863.

[No. 10.]

Treaty between Liberia and Italy.

In our present impression is published the ratified Treaties between the Kingdom of Italy and our Government. Such obligations entered into confer mutual benefits on the contracting parties. They tend to bring the different peoples more together, and resulting from such contact and interchange is the showing the reciprocal need of which the one is to the other. As far as we are concerned, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation has the double advantage not only of reciprocal exchange and international Commerce and Navigation, but also, that of raising us politically, and bringing our State into notice, and establishing more thoroughly our existence. So that even if we were not to reap all those large advantages of commerce and trade which other nations derive and enjoy from their Treaties, yet this latter is *something*, and our Treaties are beneficial.

In looking back to the year 1826, which of those few noble and brave men who fought the wars of that year, would have had the presumption or fanaticism to predict Liberia's condition as it is in 1863, not only with the interested gaze of the civilized world on us, but with our contracts entered into with the leading Powers of civilized States.

The very land from which we were driven by its harsh, cruel, and impolitic laws, and compelled to find an Asylum in which to breathe

freedom, and enjoy manhood; that very land which denied us civil rights and political existence—that very land has now entered into Treaty obligations with us as an *equal* and *de facto* government; with us, the once civil and political nonentities.

It is true we have on these shores earned the right to such equality and position, and the longer withholding them would be an injustice outrageous to hardworked merit. Still, the denial of rights and immunities to us as individuals, and now, their concession as a nation with the peculiar circumstances under which that independent nationality has been attained, is argumentative of no little effort to merit them. Since then, 37 years ago, no one would have dared think of our present success,—who shall say what advances and influences Liberia will have reached in 1900? To the task, then, Liberians. With plodding and dauntless energy combined with a peculiar foresight and practical wisdom, nothing will be impossible.—*Liberia Herald of July.*

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PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy, was concluded and signed at London on the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which treaty being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the Republic of Liberia and His Majesty the King of Italy.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia of the one part, and his Majesty the King of Italy of the other part, wishing to establish and develop the relations of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy, have agreed to negotiate a treaty adapted to secure this end, and have nominated for this purpose as their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, Gerard Ralston, Esq., a citizen of the United States of America at present residing in Great Britain as Consul General of Liberia; his Majesty the King of Italy, the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice et Lazare, &c., &c., &c., who having communicated to each other their full powers, and having found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy, as well as between the citizens of the two countries.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy. The citizens of the two States shall be permitted to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the Territories of the other wherever foreign commerce is permitted or shall be permitted hereafter. They shall be free to reside and carry on commerce in all ports of the Territories of the two States, and they shall enjoy complete protection for their persons and their properties. They shall be free to buy and sell to whom they please, without any prejudice or restriction being placed upon them by reason of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever. They shall have the right to possess personal estate of every description, and to dispose of the same, according to the laws of the country; to receive and transmit the succession of these same properties, whether by inheritance *ab intestat* or by testament on the footing of citizens according to the laws of the country, and without being subjected to any restriction or impost, in consequence of their being foreigners, which would not be payable by the citizens. They shall moreover enjoy every other right or privilege which is or shall be granted to any other foreigner or citizen of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 3. No tonnage or other duties, charges or taxes shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia upon Italian ships or upon merchandise imported or exported by Italian vessels other or higher than those which shall be levied upon the national vessels, or upon the merchandise imported or exported by national vessels. In the same manner no tonnage or other duties, charges or taxes shall be levied in the Kingdom of Italy upon the vessels of the Republic of Liberia, or upon the merchandise imported or exported by Liberian vessels, other or higher than those which may be levied in the same cases upon national vessels, or upon the merchandise imported or exported by the said national vessels. There shall be an exception only to the preceding stipulations in the importation of salt and the production of the national fisheries, both countries reserving to themselves the right of granting to importations of these articles under the national flag special privileges.

ARTICLE 4. The products or merchandise coming from Italy on board of any vessels whatsoever, or from any port whatsoever on board of an Italian vessel, shall be on importation into the Republic of Liberia neither prohibited nor subjected to any duty higher than that which is paid, in analagous cases, upon the merchandise or products coming from any other foreign country, even of the most favored nation, or imported on board of any other foreign vessel. All the articles of production of the Republic may be exported by Italians or by Italian vessels on conditions as favorable as by the citizens or vessels of any other foreign country, even the most favored. The same favors and privileges shall be granted by the Government of Italy to the Government of Liberia and to Liberians.

ARTICLE 5. When it shall be the intention of the Government of the Republic of Liberia to traffic in certain articles of import, for the purpose of creating a revenue by selling them at an advance on the cost price, these same articles, or any other which at some other time may become the objects of this traffic, shall be imported by private merchants, and they shall not be subjected to any higher duty than the difference of the cost price and the rate fixed by the Government of Liberia for the sale of these articles. In the case of the Government of the Republic fixing the price of any article of indigenous production with the view that this article may be taken in payment for other articles in which the Government traffics, all persons having traffic with the Republic shall be permitted in payment of taxes to present the said articles of indigenous production at the price fixed by the Government.

ARTICLE 6. The Government of the Republic of Liberia and the Government of the King of Italy engage, reciprocally, to grant the same protection to all Italian and Liberian ships, their officers and crews. If any vessel of one of the two States should be shipwrecked or suffer damage upon the coasts of the other State, the local authorities shall afford them succor and protect them against pillage, permitting them, in case of need, to discharge their merchandise without exacting any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until this merchandise may be exported, unless it should be handed over for interior consumption. They shall watch over these articles saved from shipwreck until they be restored to the rightful owners. The amount of salvage shall be regulated, in case of dispute, by the arbitrament of persons chosen by the parties respectively.

ARTICLE 7. The Italians in the Republic of Liberia, and reciprocally the Liberians in the States of the King of Italy, shall enjoy the most perfect liberty of conscience, as regards religion, conformably to the system of toleration practised in their respective countries.

ARTICLE 8. The slave trade is rigorously forbidden. The ships of the two States which may carry on this infamous traffic shall be tried and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries.

ARTICLE 9. The intention of the two contracting parties being to engage by the present treaty, reciprocally, to grant to each other the treatment of the most favored nations, it is agreed that every favor, privilege, or immunity whatsoever in matters of commerce and navigation which one of the two contracting parties grants or may hereafter grant to the citizens or subjects of any foreign State whatsoever, shall also be extended to the citizens or subjects of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession has been gratuitous, or in consideration of a compensation as equitable as possible, as well as regards its value, as by the effects it may pro-

duce; the whole to be regulated by a common agreement if the concession has been granted conditionally.

ARTICLE 10. Each of the contracting parties shall be empowered to appoint consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents, who shall reside in the States of the other for the protection of commerce. Nevertheless, none of these agents shall be permitted to exercise these functions before having received authority in the usual form from the Government of the country. They shall enjoy in each other's country, as well for their persons as for the exercise of their duties, the same privileges and the same protection which are or shall be granted to consuls of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE 11. The respective consuls may cause to be arrested and sent on board of ship or into their own country the seamen who may have deserted from the ships of their nation in one of the ports of the other. For this object they shall address, in writing, the competent local authorities, and shall prove by the exhibition in original or by copy duly certified, the registers of the vessels, or the roll of the crew, or by some other official documents, that the individuals claimed form part of the crew. Upon this demand thus supported the arrest shall be granted. All possible aid shall be afforded for the arrest of the said deserters, who shall be detained in the prisons of the country on the requisition and at the expense of the consuls until these agents have found an opportunity of sending them off. If, however, this opportunity does not present within two months, to count from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be liberated, and cannot be again arrested for the same cause. It is understood that the seamen subjects of the other party shall be excepted from the present stipulation unless they be naturalized citizens of the other country. If the deserter has committed some crime, his being sent back shall be deferred until the competent tribunal shall have rendered judgment and the said judgment have received its execution.

ARTICLE 12. The present treaty shall be in force during ten years, to count from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and beyond this term until the expiration of twelve months after one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to cause it to terminate, each one of the two contracting parties reserving to itself the right of making such declaration at the end of ten years above mentioned or at a later period.

ARTICLE 13. The two contracting parties reserve to themselves the power, whenever they think proper to do so, to restrict by statute law to ports legally constituted as ports of entry, the right of ships belonging to the other party to trade, provided that such restriction may not be applied to one of the parties unless it is at the same time equally applied to all other Powers.

ARTICLE 14. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at London in the course of eighteen months, to count from the day of the signature, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the twenty-third of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

GERARD RALSTON. [SEAL.]

N. E. D'AZEGLIO. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by Gerard Ralston, Esq., a citizen of the United States of North America, actually resident in London, and Consul General of Liberia, on behalf of the Republic of Liberia, and on behalf of his Majesty the King of Italy the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice et Lazare, &c., &c., &c.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Stephen Allen Benson, President of the Republic of Liberia, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of Liberia and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of Liberia to be affixed.

Done at Monrovia this first day of July, in the year of [SEAL.] our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Republic the sixteenth.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

By the President:

J. N. LEWIS, Secretary of State.

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Report of the Preacher to Recaptive Africans.

We lay before our readers in this issue, the Report of the Preacher to the Recaptured Africans. Daniel Bacon, himself a recaptive from the Slaver "Pons," was recommended to the President, some two years ago, by the late Bishop Burns and others, as a fit person to labor among the new captives. Since that time he has been actively employed among the Congoes in this county, and has shown by his efforts and success among them, that he was well worthy the recommendation of his friends. We wish him continued success.—LIBERIA HERALD.

June 30, 1863.

His Excellency President BENSON:

SIR: I beg to submit herewith a report of my missionary visits to

the recaptive Africans, commencing April 1st, and for the quarter following:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| At Muhlenberg I visited and preached | 7 times. |
| " Millsburg, | 7 " |
| " White Plains, | 1 " |
| " Back settlement over | 12 " |
| " Lower Louisiana | 2 " |
| " Upper " | 1 " |
| " Monrovia | 1 " |

I should not omit to mention that the number of converts for the last year is 114.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL BACON.

MONROVIA, *July 4, 1863.*

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[From the *Missionary Advocate* of August.]

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Rev. B. R. Wilson, who presided at the late session of the Liberia Annual Conference, writes:

To the Corresponding Secretary:

The Liberia Annual Conference commenced its session on the 10th of February, in Monrovia, and closed on the 15th.

We regret to say that Bishop Burns was not able to take the chair, though our business was transacted in peace and harmony.

NATIVE PREACHERS.—We received into full connection at this conference two of our native brethren. These are the first since our church has been organized in Liberia, and Divine Providence is most manifest in this matter, One of them, J. C. Lowrie, came from the south, Cape Palmas, and Charles A. Pitman from the northeast. These brethren would have been ordained with others, but Bishop Burns was not able to perform the ceremony.

NATIVE CHILDREN.—It was ascertained during the session that there were eighty native children in the families of the preachers under religious training, on what is known as Bishop Scott's plan.

Our work at the present time extends on the frontier nearly four hundred miles from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and into the interior about forty miles.

MONROVIA DISTRICT embraces Monrovia, Croo Town on the front, Congo Station in the rear, New Georgia, Lower Caldwell, Virginia, Upper Caldwell, Clay, Ashland, Millsburg, and White Plains, Robertsville, Heddington, Careysburg, Seys' Chapel, Middletown, Passah-town, Paxtonville, Cape Mount, Vey Station, Marshall Chapel, Native Station on Farmington river.

BASSA DISTRICT.—Lower and Upper Buchanan, Edina, New Sesters, Bexley, Farmerssetta, and Finley.

SINOE DISTRICT.—Greenville, Fishtown, Farmington, Lexington, Louisiana, Bluntsville, Blue Barra.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.—Mount Scott, Tubmantown, Bigtown, stations.

I have named in this catalogue all the preaching places in our mission.

CONVERSIONS.—I have not yet visited all the work since our conference. The Vey native school at Cape Mount, under Miss Cyrus, is prospering; also the native school in the interior of Marshall, under charge of Brother Holly, is also prospering; the other native schools I have not visited as yet. I purpose to write you more fully when I have got through. So far we have had considerable revivals. There have been about ninety converted since conference, about sixty-five have united with our Church, and as usual the others have gone to other churches.

[From the Spirit of Missions of August.]

Episcopal Mission—Cape Palmas.

Letter from Bishop Payne.

CAVALLA, June 9, 1863.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: We can readily understand, as stated in your favor of April 5, that the tidings of deaths in the mission must have saddened many hearts; and it is feared that the tidings of so much change since may be very discouraging. But God does not allow us for one moment to doubt that "he doeth all things well." In patience, quietness, and confidence must be our strength and comfort. It is some encouragement from without to know that if Mr. A—— was not ready to come, Mr. C——, of Philadelphia, has faith to believe that some others will do so, and stands ready to help them do so. We need laborers, but only such are qualified for the work. But as we raise up catechists and ministers here, it becomes more and more important that such foreigners as come out shall be qualified to lead. Such persons, in my opinion, will be long needed in this, as in all other missions among the heathen. I have read much of late (chiefly from the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society and the A. B. C. F. Missions) of supplying a native pastorate. It is intimated in all that the foreign missionaries are at fault. But in truth, the foreign missionaries alone realize how slow and difficult it is to raise up consistent, pious, intelligent Christian guides from the mire and filth of heathenism. Only recall the history of this mission, aiming and laboring from the first for this important object. In this connection I quote from the *New York Observer* of January 1 an article on the Sandwich Islands, which it is stated Rev. Dr. Anderson was about to visit, to arrange the relations between the churches there and the American Board. It is said: "The Hawaiian people have indeed in their constitution, laws, institutions, and professions, all the characteristics of a Christian nation. Still their civilization, their enlightenment, and cultivation are as yet but partial. Their dwellings and social life are generally rude. They are lacking in industry, in judgment,

and in decision of character. They are prone to the natural sin which is wasting the population, and the missionaries find great difficulty in instituting a trustworthy native ministry and bringing the native churches to a self-governing position." The experienced Secretary goes out to solve the many difficult problems which arise before they can be resigned to such a condition.

Now a large foreign missionary force, with the encouragement of the Government, has been steadily operating at the Sandwich Islands since 1819-'20.

The Sandwich Islanders seem to be a superior race in every respect to any African tribes with which our mission has yet had to do.

The colonists (Liberians) in general are represented by the Americo-Africans in the Middle and Southern States. The comparatively few exceptions are such as have been educated in the missions or at institutions in England or in America.

The Bishop, after setting forth the necessity which exists for the prosecution of missionary work, as heretofore, among the colonist population, goes on to say :

I therefore urge an increase of foreign missionaries and teachers for the colonists, no less than the natives.

And then, in regard to the character of such missionaries and laborers, he says :

These should be men and women of tried piety and good education ; only such will command respect and be qualified to lead on the mission from its present position.

LETTER FROM REV. C. C. HOFFMAN.

ON BOARD BRIG PALMAS,

AT SEA, *June 2, 1863.*

DEAR BROTHER: I inclose you the remaining sheets of my journal to the time of my leaving Africa. We are to-day fifty-eight days out, and have a long way yet to go before we reach our desired haven. Though to be so long at sea is tedious, yet we have many blessings, and the days pass pleasantly. All our party have improved in health. Mrs. Hoffman, however, still suffers from her side. She has been writing a good deal, perhaps too much. You will have evidence of her industry by numerous letters for the *Carrier Dove*, which we hope will be acceptable.

With regard to the future, we are quite uncertain what our plans must be. We both desire to return as soon as practicable to our work in the mission. For myself, perhaps, a few months will suffice ere I return, while Mrs. Hoffman may require a much longer period for medical treatment, in which case I may return without her. If her recovery is likely to be slow, she may visit the United

States; but if speedy, we shall hope to return together to Africa from England without visiting America.

We do not expect to take our little girl back, but will leave her when we return either in the United States or in England. The prospect of separation is sad to us.

I had painful doubts in regard to my duty in leaving Africa when I did. The Bishop, however, told me he thought it was plainly my duty to go away, on account of my own health, as I had had two or three threatening attacks of fever of a dangerous character; but for myself I should have been glad to have remained, but with regard to Mrs. Hoffman, it seemed to me and the physician a question of life and death.

That God provided a supply for our places I regard as a remarkable providence—Mrs. Cassell and Miss More at the asylum, Mr. and Mrs. Miles to be for a time at the asylum, having an oversight of the natives, and ultimately perhaps to be at Bohlen, to supply Mr. Auer's place, and Mrs. E. M. Thompson at the hospital. All these, I think, showed the overruling providence of God in carrying forward his own work, besides the timely offer of a passage to England in Mr. Hall's vessel. When I consider all these things, my doubts and fears are checked; and however grievous to leave it is to us, I think I see the cloudy pillar going before us, and trust that the God of Israel is with us.

LONDON, *July 3, 1863.*

P. S.—Most grateful are we to be once more on *terra firma*, after a voyage of eighty-five days. Though very long, it has proved greatly beneficial to us all. Great have been God's mercies toward us.

I received your letter of the 18th of May on my arrival on the 1st of July.

Mr. Auer travelled with us as far as Staffordshire, where he stopped to visit his wife's relations. We expect him here to-morrow, and then he will spend a week with us, and then go to the United States with little Willie.

The mail closes, and I must only add, yours faithfully, in Christ.

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The following items are copied from a late number of the *Cavalla Messenger*:

REPORT OF S. W. SETON, NATIVE TEACHER.

The catechist of Hoffman Station begs leave to report, that since the last Convocation, he has been attending to his duties both at home and abroad as usual—namely, he conducts the morning and evening prayers regularly, the former at seven o'clock a. m., and the latter at half-past six o'clock p. m. Sunday prayer at half-past six o'clock in the morning, in order to have more time for

Sunday duties. He either goes to the King's town, on the opposite side of the river, or to the largest town on the plain, immediately after Sunday prayer in the morning, to tell them of Jesus Christ and him crucified, in turn with Mr. Hoffman, or in case of his absence, Mr. Potter. Sunday-school is at half-past eight o'clock, in St. James's church, a. m., by H. Stringfellow, owing to the catechist's absence for the service in the town. Services are held at half-past two o'clock in St. James's church. The catechist reads the service, and interprets for Mr. Hoffman. The attendants from the towns are few. He holds a meeting every fortnight, in which he takes pains to exhort the Christians to perseverance in discharging the heavenly duties devolving upon them as Christians, chiefly in behalf of our people.

The villagers still hold on their profession, and greatly encourage us in every respect.

The general department of the beneficiaries is satisfactory and pleasant to me. Their number is eight.

A school for girls, under the name of the Terrey School, was established during the last month, under Mrs. Harris's charge.

Visits to the Bush country, as well as to the neighboring towns, are still continued.

The agricultural department of the station, under Messrs. Stringfellow and R. Duane, is greatly improving.

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REPORT OF T. C. BROWNELL, NATIVE TEACHER.

As a teacher at Bohlen, I report as follows:

The school at Bohlen is now in a better condition than it was at my last report. Those boys who left school have returned, and the number of the boys is eight, including the two at Cavalla. Their studies are Grebo, Bible History, Testament, Second Reader, Arithmetic, and Writing.

Webo is a large tribe, and is one of the numerous tribes up the river; but oh, how few are the people amongst the whole tribe who do see any benefit of allowing their children to be educated in the school! But, however, I am always encouraged as long as I see some of the boys improving in their studies. The two candidates for baptism, mentioned in Mr. Auer's last report, are still faithful, and I hope at the Bishop's next visit they will be baptized by him.

Bohlen is now without a minister. Mr. Auer, on account of his sickness, left the station since last Christmas. The services at Nitie Lu are still continued by me. But I am sorry to report that a very few attend, on account of farming. The people think that rice farms must first be attended to, then God shall be served afterward.

They bestow much labor on their bodily concerns, but cannot as yet perceive how their eternal souls are more needful of the blood and flesh of the Son of Man before they shall be saved. I do not see any change among the people in spiritual concerns.

I have visited Kabo three times, Tebo and Myinebo once. The nearer towns have been visited in some afternoons after school. But there are no visits to distant towns, (which ought to be done,) on account of having school to teach.

It is true that the Gospel has been preached amongst many tribes in the interior; it is true that scholars have been taught and houses built at Bohlen, but one thing we do still lack—for our work more love, more delight, more zeal for God and his things. Then we shall see God, and feel that he is in us and with us in all things.

May God hear our prayers, and answer us for Christ's sake.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM REV. J. K. WILCOX.

GREENVILLE, SINOE, *May 3, 1863.*

DEAR BISHOP: I am having service at Lexington, the largest farming settlement. I am trying to open a small chapel there, if I can raise means enough.

Many persons seem to be attached to our church. At Blue Barre I find it very encouraging among the natives.

We had a delightful missionary meeting a few weeks ago. Our missionary society, under the care of the ladies of our church, is in a very prosperous condition. We are hoping to open a school shortly among the natives whenever we can succeed in raising a certain amount in our treasury, so as to warrant its continuance.

Kind regards to Mrs. Payne and Miss Griswold.

REPORT OF A. POTTER, NATIVE TEACHER, HOFFMAN STATION.

I beg to report that the school at this station is going on well. In regard to the manners and studies of the scholars, their reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetical rules, have been pleasing to the teacher. The school has been opened with singing and prayer, and closed by singing only. My chief object in the school is to teach them writing, reading, spelling, together with the Grebo alphabet, according to Mr. Auer's plan.

So far as I have judged, the other scholars have improved in some respects in their studies.

The number of the scholars is thirteen.

Besides this, I interpret for Mr. Hoffman on other Sundays alternately, at Bill Williams's town.

I have not made as many visits in the Bush as I ought.

[From the Missionary Herald of June.]

Gaboon Mission—West Africa.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Walker sends a "brief summary of operations for the year 1862." The health of most of the members of the mission families has been feeble, yet no one has been confined to the house by sickness more than a day or two, during the year, and there has been little sickness in the church. No death has occurred. In other particulars, the report will be found much more encouraging than has often been the case with like documents from this field.

THE CHURCH.

Eighteen persons have been received to the communion of the church the past year, all by baptism, on profession of their faith. Four are freemen, and fourteen are slaves. Six of the slaves are females, the husbands of four of them being members of the church, and those of the other two are candidates for admission. There has been evident increase in knowledge, and we trust in piety, among most of the members. One case of discipline, suspension, and restoration, on profession of penitence, has occurred. There are two other cases to be acted on, but both of these persons are at Nengenge. These three persons are Bakeles, and of some years' standing in the church. There are now thirty-three native members in good standing. We have a prospect of receiving quite a number more of those who are now inquiring, and we pray for a large increase of such as shall be saved.

The Sabbath school numbers from forty to fifty, principally those who are connected with our mission schools. A substantial and pleasant church building has been erected, 42 by 26 feet. The expense of this was defrayed entirely by foreigners residing in or visiting the Gaboon, and we have on hand a surplus of one hundred and sixty dollars, being about twice the amount paid out on the building.

OUT-STATIONS.

The station at Nengenge has been kept up by a native member of the church, and through him the Gospel has sounded out in all that region. There was an exploration made in September, among the Pangwes, but no station formed. The people did not seem to be settled enough to warrant fixing a location. Two young men made a stay of about a month at King Duka's; but they learned that a Mpongwe prophet is without honor in his own country. The same persons went to Kama, and spent about six weeks. There they hope to locate, and preach the Gospel. Traveling and other expenses on such tours are small, as the traders permit any of our people to go and come in their boats.

SCHOOLS.

The boys' and girls' boarding schools, at Baraka, are all that we have to

report. In the boys' school there have been about thirty-five regular scholars, and quite a number of scattering day scholars. The girls' school has numbered fourteen. Mr. Preston has had the entire charge of the boys' school, with one native female assistant teacher. The girls' school has been under Mrs. Walker's care, with a native teacher. Mrs. Preston teaches the girls sewing. The improvement in the schools, the past year, has been as great as in any preceding period. All the four freemen received to the church within the year, have been educated more or less in the mission school, and two of them have now returned to it, to prepare for preaching the Gospel. One of the boys in the school, from Kama, professes a hope in Christ.

We are laboring in weakness, but the power is with God, in whom is our trust. He can work, and has worked, by feeblest instrumentalities. He has ever provided men, and we trust that he will still provide.

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The following proceeding of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, has been received for insertion in the African Repository:

COLONIZATION OFFICE, BOSTON,
September 14, 1863.

By request of members of the Board of Directors from several States where seasonable meetings for the purpose cannot conveniently be holden, the Massachusetts Colonization Society gives notice that, at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in 1864, propositions will be submitted for amending the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, as shall then and there be found advisable; and in particular for amending the fifth article, so as to secure a greater degree of permanence in the active membership of the Board of Directors; and for amending the tenth article, so that the Constitution may be amended on notice given by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee.

By order of the Board of Managers:

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

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[From the New York Observer.]

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Cheering news has reached us from the young Republic of Liberia, in Western Africa. All departments of business are prospering, especially the culture of coffee and sugar. The election of Daniel B. Warner as President, and James M. Priest as Vice President, has been already announced. The newly elected officers enter upon their duties in January next, and continue in office for two years. The President elect was born near the city of Baltimore, in Maryland, on the 19th of April, 1815. His father obtained his freedom one year before Daniel was born, and removed with all his family to Monrovia, arriving there by the brig Oswego, May 24, 1823. He

was elected a Representative in 1847, and was chosen Speaker of the House of the first Legislature of the Republic. Since then he has been twice Secretary of State. In 1859 and in 1861 he was elected Vice President, and has now been chosen President of the Republic. He is an honest, industrious, and high minded man. He has served honorably in the militia and navy of Liberia, successfully engaged in trade and commerce, and is a member of the Methodist Church. He planned his own ship yard, and has built several vessels, navigating the waters of Liberia.

The College of Liberia has opened with three Professors and nine promising students. There are also eight students in the Preparatory Department. The building has residences for two Professors and rooms for twenty four students, with halls and rooms for public purposes. The plans and specifications of the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, architect of Boston, under the direction of the trustees, in consultation with President Roberts. The main building is 70 feet long, by 45 feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberian granite, and surrounded by a verandah eight feet wide, on an iron frame. We regard the opening of the new college as one of the most important events in the history of the young African Republic. The three talented professors (all colored men) are eminently qualified for their important duties. The President, Hon. J. J. Roberts, was for eight years President of the Republic. Rev. Alexander Crummell was educated at the University of Cambridge. His recent visit to this country will be remembered with pleasure by all who heard him. Rev. E. W. Blyden is the accomplished Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages. A fourth Professor is needed, of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. We regard it as a signal Providence that one well qualified to teach these branches is desirous to go to Liberia, willingly resigning an important post in Pennsylvania. A plan is on foot to secure a subscription of \$800 per annum for five years, to send out the needed professor. A generous Pennsylvanian, J. P. Crozer, Esq., has offered one-fourth of the entire amount, proposing to give one thousand dollars, or two hundred dollars per annum for five years. A friend in Vermont has offered to secure from that State another fourth. Will not some friend of education in New York do likewise? Any person willing to aid can furnish his name and the amount to the editor of the New York Observer. Who will respond?

Nobly did Professor Blyden exclaim, in his address at the opening of the Liberia College: "A few centuries ago, the name of Briton was despised by the Romans; and later still, the name of Englishman, which is now being carried down on such a tide of glory to distant eyes, was the object of the impetuous contempt of the proud Norman. Let us think of this, when our adversaries bring their names and their influence, and their arguments to bear against us. And when they prove their indignities, and fasten their disgraceful epithets upon us, let us take comfort in the thought that we are

now beginning to enjoy the means which their ancestors were obliged to possess, before they could rise from their obscure, ignoble, and ignorant condition."

May we not hope that some friend of Africa will furnish suitable volumes for the library of the Liberia College, and also send one or more copies of the New York Observer for the perusal of the students?

T. S. M.

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From the Boston Courier.

THE CAPACITY OF LIBERIA.

The leading editorial article in the *Courier* of August 25th, mentions Liberia as an available resort for such of our colored population as may need to seek a home in some other country than this. In view of the present and probable future condition of that unfortunate class of our population, perhaps some of your readers may wish to know more definitely what is the capacity of that country to receive them. I propose to furnish some facts which may aid in forming an estimate:

The sea-coast extends from the Sherbro river on the northwest, to the Rio Pedro on the southeast, about five hundred and twenty miles. Its extent inland varies from twenty or twenty-five miles in some places, to sixty miles in others. The average is about forty-five miles; so that the area is about 23,400 square miles, or 15,976,000 acres. These numbers are not supposed to be perfectly accurate, but are sufficiently so for the purposes of the present inquiry.

This land has all been bought and paid for; not because it was all wanted at present for settlement, but for the sake of possessing a continuous line of coast between the different settlements, and of having a jurisdiction over the whole, which would enable the Government of the Republic to exclude the slave trade. The last purchase for the sake of suppressing the slave trade was that of Gallinas and eighty or ninety miles of adjacent coast, for about ten thousand dollars. The last purchase for settlement was an interior tract of twenty miles square, or four hundred square miles, for about forty dollars in goods, as a matter of form to bind the bargain. The inhabitants understood that they would be allowed to remain on the land, become civilized, subject to the laws of the Republic and entitled to its protection, and to have lots of ten acres or less, each, as private property. Such has been the understood condition in all purchases. The natives understand that, by such sale of their country, they are gainers, independently of the price paid; and for this reason, any amount of territory inland may be obtained at a merely nominal expense. The native population of the territory already acquired are estimated at two or three hundred thousand.

If the population of the present territory were as dense as that of Massachusetts, it would number 2,956,350 ; if as dense as that of France, 3,931,200. It could furnish the necessities of life for a more dense population than either.

According to the very complete and accurate census^d of 1843, there were then, in four strictly agricultural settlements, twelve "farmers," owning in all, one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land, of which fifty-seven acres were under cultivation. Their families consisted of the twelve men, their twelve wives, and twenty-nine children—in all, fifty-three. No one cultivated half of the land he owned. Five of them owned twice as much as is ever allotted to a family of emigrants, and must have acquired half of it by purchase. One family of five, cultivated five acres ; one of three, cultivated three acres ; two of six^e each, five acres each ; and one of six only three acres.

Their cultivated land must have supplied nearly all their food. Some families, from the beginning, have been clothed in part in cloth made in their own families, from cotton of their own raising ; but the greater part of their clothing has been imported cloth. To procure this, and some foreign luxuries, these farmers must have sold a part of the produce of their farms, or earned the means of purchase by laboring for their neighbors. The facts concerning them indicate that an acre, well cultivated by the spade and hoe, and planted with yams and other tropical esculents, will yield the food necessary for the support of an inhabitant. But a very small part of the 15,976,000 acres is unfit for cultivation. Considering this, and how many may and must live by commerce, and by mechanical and professional employments, it does not seem extravagant to say that the present territory of the Republic could support in comfort, a population equal to the whole colored population of the United States, bond and free.

The same conclusion may be reached in another way. The largest allotment of land made gratuitously by the Colonization Society to a family of emigrants is ten acres. As there is a vast amount of public land in the market at one dollar an acre or less, enterprising emigrants, desirous to grow rich, soon increase their possessions by purchase, but no complaint has ever been made, that the gratuitous ten acre lot is insufficient to furnish a family with the necessities of life. Hundreds of families have found it sufficient to support them, and to furnish the means of purchasing more. Allowing 976,000 acres for waste land, which is an extravagant allowance, there remain 15,000,000 acres ; that is, lots of ten acres each for 1,500,000 families ; and these families, at four persons each, would amount to 6,000,000 inhabitants ; more, by upwards of a million, than all the colored people in the United States and in Liberia.

Of course, prosperous farmers do not confine themselves to ten acres each ; but the additional acres which they buy and cultivate, do not lose their power of producing food. Their produce feeds

the families of laborers, mechanics, merchants and professional men ; so that the capacity of the country for supporting life is not diminished.

We may safely conclude, therefore, that so far as the quantity and productiveness of land is concerned, that Republic is capable of receiving all colored people who may find it desirable to emigrate from the United States.

But, as only a small part of the land is under cultivation, its present surplus production of food is not sufficient to supply an unlimited number of additional consumers. How rapidly may immigrants arrive, without danger of famine ? Some facts may throw light on this question.

In the summer of 1860, the Colonization Society, acting for the United States Government, landed 893 Africans, taken from slave ships, at the ports of Robertsport, Buchanan and Greenville, with food and means of purchasing food for their support. About the same time, 2,793 were landed at the single port of Monrovia, from four slave ships captured by war cruisers. Of course, they were landed without food, and without means of purchase ; though, being landed by order of the United States, it was understood that the United States would, at some future time, pay what its Government should deem reasonable for the care of them. In all, 3,686 naked negroes, enfeebled and sickened by privation and suffering, were unexpectedly landed in about two months. They must be fed, clothed and cared for immediately, and it was done. For a few weeks, till supplies could be obtained from some distance, the price of a few articles of food rose in the immediate vicinity ; but rice, the most important article, was abundant, and prices soon subsided to their usual level. Had notice to prepare for their arrival been given a few weeks previously, a supply of food of all kinds, sufficient for a much larger number, might have been on hand without inconvenience.

The Colonization Society furnishes such of its emigrants as demand it with lodgings and rations for six months after their arrival. The experience of forty years has shown that in these six months a family can, ordinarily, secure its allotment of land, erect a house on it equivalent to a log cabin in our western settlements, clear and plant a part of the land, and have a crop ready for eating, so as to no longer need rations. Those who go at their own expense, independently of the Society, can live on their own food in as short a time.

But how many new comers can at once find roofs to shelter them from sun and rain ?

The Society has houses for the reception of emigrants, capable of receiving about 800, perhaps more. It is true that rather more than 800 recaptured Africans were once landed from a slave ship and placed in the single receptacle at Monrovia ; but that was a crowding which nothing but an absolute necessity, such as then

existed, could justify, and nearly all of them were removed to other places in a few days. The building cannot probably accommodate more than two hundred. These buildings may be emptied, to make room for new-comers, if necessary, as fast as other shelter can be provided for their inmates. Buildings owned by private persons may accommodate many. As already stated, they did receive 3,686 recaptured Africans in a few weeks in 1860; but they could be provided for more easily than civilized families. The African equivalent of a log cabin may be built in a few days, at an expense of twenty-five dollars, and is expected to last five years. With a few weeks notice that they will be wanted, they may be ready at any time, in any number. No emigration made with deliberation and forethought need be restricted on this account.

It is obvious that every addition of a prosperous farmer, mechanic or merchant, increases the ability of the country to accommodate immigrants on their first arrival. Every civilization of a native African family—a work which is constantly going on—has the same effect.

No one supposes that the whole colored population of the United States will ever emigrate. It is said that a large part of them will always be needed here as laborers. If any of them who are free are needed, they will be induced to stay by offering them such terms in respect to wages and treatment, as will make it for their interest to stay. Many will remain here, because they are comfortably situated physically, and aspire to nothing more; and many, because they have not enterprise and energy enough to remove. Those will go, who see that they can improve their condition by going, and have sufficient force of character to act accordingly. How many such there will be, cannot be foreseen;—but it is evident that, so far as physical well-being is concerned, Liberia is capable of receiving the whole of them, and as fast as there is any probability of their wishing to go.

The only danger from a too rapid increase of population, is political. Their government is a representative Republic, like one of our States, except that it is an independent nation, and not associated with other States under a general government. Its offices are nearly all filled by men who were either born there, or who have spent their boyhood and manhood and received their education and acquired their political experience there, and who, therefore, know how to adapt our republican theory to their peculiar circumstances. The mass of the voters, too, have an African political education, which has hitherto enabled them to make remarkably judicious selections of men for office. Failures to choose the right men have occurred, but they have been few. A very great and very sudden increase of voters who have never learned anything about political duties in America, except by looking on and seeing how white men perform them, and who have learned nothing at all in Africa, might operate badly. Admiral Foote, in ad-

dressng the Society at Washington last winter, after testifying, from his own personal acquaintance with them, to the general good character of the Liberians, said, that there were "some men among them who will rob hen-roosts, and intrigue for office." We know how such men can act here, on newly-made citizens of European birth. Too large a population, liable, from political inexperience, to be misled by such influences, might be an injury to the Republic. As many as the Republic can receive safely in this respect, it can receive with advantage to itself and to them. J. T.

Colonization Office, Boston, Aug. 29, 1863.

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[From Colonization Journal of August.]

Emigration to Liberia.

On the first day of November next the noble ship of seven hundred and twenty tons, the Mary Caroline Stevens, built expressly for carrying passengers with great comfort, is to sail from Baltimore or New York for Liberia. By her every honest and respectable free colored man or family is offered a passage free of all expense, and his food found for him. The passage to Liberia is made ordinarily in thirty-five to forty days.

On arriving in Liberia, by the regulations of the Government, every one who will take the oath of citizenship may at once become a citizen and assume and enjoy all the rights of citizenship. He may vote, hold real estate, and every way possess under a free republican government every right which any man in the United States possesses here.

The country is well wooded, hilly, with abundant streams of pure water, and produces an ample return for the labor of the farmer. With such an opportunity, one would look to see the ship loaded with emigrants to her fullest capacity.

But in order to meet all fears, the Colonization Society offers to provide a home and support for the emigrants to Liberia for *six months* after their arrival, with *free passage* and *free support*, and *free farms* and *full citizenship* to offer the new comers. Liberia looks with wonder to see the poor colored man cling to the soil of America.

CATALOGUE OF THE GOVERNORS AND PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA.

In 1820.—Samuel Bacon, Agent U. S. G., died 1820. John P. Bankson, Assistant Agent U. S. G., died 1820. Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1820.

In 1821.—Ephriam Bacon, Agent U. S. G., returned 1821. J. B. Winn, Agent U. S. G., died 1821. Rev. Joseph B. Andrus, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1821. Christian Wiltberger, Assistant Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.

In 1822.—Dr. Eli Ayres, Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.

In 1822.—June 22d, Jehudi Ashmun sailed for Liberia on a commercial venture. Finding the colonists deserted by Ayres and Wiltberger and in danger, he volunteered to act as Governor and defended the place from destruction. In 1823 a commission was issued making him Governor, and he faithfully fulfilled his duties till 1828, when he returned and died. After Ashmun's departure, and until his successor arrived, the Colony of Liberia was under the care, first of Lot Cary, and secondly, after his unfortunate death, of Elijah Johnson—two true and trusted colonists.

In 1828.—November, Dr. Richard Randall was commissioned Governor. He died early in 1829.

In 1829.—Dr. Joseph Mechlin succeeded Dr. Randall, and held the office four years, till 1833.

In 1833.—October, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Governor. Returned, October, 1835.

In 1835.—October, Rev Ezekiel Skinner. Returned 1836.

In 1836.—Rev. A. D. Williams, a colonist, elected Vice-Governor by the people of Liberia, acted as Governor till the fall of 1839.

In 1839.—Thomas Buchanan, Governor, died 1841.

In 1841.—J. J. Roberts, Governor six years.

In 1847 Liberia was organized as a Sovereign State.

In 1847.—J. J. Roberts elected as President for two years.

In 1849. " re-elected " "

In 1851. " " " "

In 1853. " " " "

In 1855.—S. A. Benson elected " "

In 1857. " re-elected " "

In 1859. " " " "

In 1861. " " " "

In 1863.—D. B. Warner elected " "

PRESIDENT BENSON.

PRESIDENT BENSON made an official visit to Robertsport, at Cape Mount, leaving Monrovia April 11th, arriving 13th, and returning on the 20th.

The president was received with great respect, in memory of his previous successful and laborious efforts to quiet the native wars in that region.

An address was made by Mr. Anderson; the ladies gave him a great tea-party; the native chief, Verney, and his headmen, and Marmora Kondakia and other chiefs, had interviews with the President, and satisfactory arrangements were made for surveying sugar farms above the lake.

On his arrival at Monrovia he found H. B. M.'s ship *Philomel* in harbor, having brought down a Commissioner, Commander L. Wildman, Major Rokely, and S. W. Jones, to determine the northwestern

boundary of the Republic. To meet them, Ex-President J. J. Roberts and Secretary of State J. N. Lewis were appointed Commissioners of Liberia, and consultations were held from April 25th to May 6th, at which dates they had not concluded their deliberations.

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LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

Letter from Jessie Sharp.

SHARPSVILLE, N. Y. SETTLEMENT,

St. Paul's River, Liberia, May, 1863.

Mr. C. SWAN: *Hon. Sir*:—I received your letter by Greyhound, dated February 28, 1863, also the paper of sorghum cane-seed, for which I feel very grateful to you. It came at a good time, when I was planting cane. I have planted, it and will report to you concerning it next February or March. We need something here for our cattle to subsist on, for we have nothing more than common grass for them, though we feed them with cassada, which I do not think is good for them. At the agricultural fair of December, 1862, some excellent articles, the production of the soil, and also some new inventions of machinery were exhibited, and I do not know why no notice of it appeared in the *Herald*.

I am trying to remit funds to purchase a steam-engine to attach to my sugar mill, and if I succeed in getting it I shall increase my crop of cane. About one-half of my crop is molasses, which I cannot sell here, and hence the profit of my sugar-farm is not enough to give me a fair support. I would ship it to New York, but the loss by fermentation and the expenses are so great that it will not pay.

I commenced grinding my sugar-cane crop the 5th day of January, and finished on the 25th April. I made thirty thousand pounds of sugar, and in so doing broke down sixteen oxen, which cost me two hundred and seventy dollars. I have sold here twenty thousand pounds at five and a half to seven cents for our paper currency.

The following is a list of our coffee and sugar farms in the places, going up the St. Paul's river on the northwest side and down on the southeast side:

AT VIRGINIA.

| Names. | Acres cane. | Coffee trees. |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Mrs. M. M. Jordan..... | 3 | — |
| Mrs. Dangerfield | — | 4,000 |
| Charles Starks..... | — | 1,000 |
| Robert R. Johnson..... | 2½ | — |
| John W. Roberts..... | — | 1,000 |
| A. Blackledge..... | — | 10,000 |
| Mr. Haws..... | — | 1,000 |

AT KENTUCKY.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|
| Hon. A. H. Russell | 5 | 6,000 |
|--------------------------|---|-------|

| Names. | Acres cane. | Coffee trees. |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Dr. J. M. Moore..... | 8 | — |
| G. W. More..... | 5 | — |
| McMurtry..... | 2 | 1,000 |
| Rev. H. W. Erskine... .. | 8 | — |
| A. B. Hooper..... | — | many |
| Mr. Bush..... | — | 3,000 |
| Mrs. T. Outland..... | 2 | 2,000 |
| Mrs. Mimy Young..... | — | 2,000 |
| Henry Ricks..... | 3 | — |

AT NEW YORK SETTLEMENT.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|
| D. J. Beams..... | 4½ | — |
| Dr. J. H. Roberts..... | 2 | — |
| Mr. Killren..... | 4½ | — |
| Mr. David..... | 2½ | 500 |
| D. J. Beams, and Dr. Laing..... | 5 | — |
| Jesse Sharp.... | 15 | — |
| “ | 6 | — |
| Mr. Decasey..... | 3 | 600 |
| S. W. Anderson..... | 26-14 | — |
| L. Lloy..... | 25-3 | — |
| J. Campbell..... | 3 | — |
| Mrs. Gray..... | 6 | 200 |

AT MILLSBURGH

Are numerous small parcels of cane from one-quarter to one and three-quarters acres each.

AT HARRISBURG.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-----|
| Simon Harrison | — | 500 |
| F. A. Mellville..... | 2 | — |

AT WHITE PLAINS.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| A. Washington..... | 7 | — |
| Mr. Howland..... | 8 | — |
| Mr. R. G. Brown..... | 5 | — |
| Mr. Roe..... | 7 | — |

AT LOUISIANA.

| | | |
|---------------------|----|---|
| Messrs. Cooper..... | 35 | — |
| A. W. Dennis..... | 2 | — |
| Mr. Simpson..... | 2 | — |

| | | |
|-------------|-----|--------|
| Total... .. | 209 | 32,800 |
|-------------|-----|--------|

At Caldwell, as at Millsburg and all through Monrovia, are small parcels of coffee trees and patches of sugar cane not included above.

Our good cane land will produce 3000 lbs. sugar and 190 gallons molasses per acre the first and second year. Many of the farms have small patches of cocoa.

Considerable cotton was planted on many of the farms last year, but none has given a favorable report except Mr. Gabriel Moore.

Allow me to say the number of acres and trees above given are estimates from observation and information.

Our breadstuffs consist of corn, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, edoes, cassava plantains, etc., etc., etc.,

Yours,

JESSE SHARP.

Extracts from Letters.

MONROVIA, *June 4th*, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—The sugar crops on the old St. Paul's are being turned off with satisfaction to the producers of them. Coffee is increasing rapidly in quantity in this country. The "Seth" is again in the river, being again, I learn, out of order. The College is going on finely.

MONROVIA, *June 10th*, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I ship to you by the Greyhound, Captain Alexander, twenty-four barrels and one cask of brown sugar. The sugar is not as good as I would like to have shipped, but the brightest I have sold off. I would have shipped more, but have not got barrels enough.

I have now planted at least twenty-one acres, the principal part of which will yield 3000 pounds to the acre. Please send me a steam engine for my sugar mill, and connecting machinery, as soon as possible. I want it out here by the first of November.

The last year I hired one of the mills that was bought by the Government, and in turn hired out mine, which was too small for my use. I worked the mill with three yoke of oxen at a time. I wanted to come to New York to purchase a mill, etc., but Captain Alexander was sick and sailed before I was ready. I intended then to ship a few tons of sugar, but have decided to ship it in another direction, as it might not pay at three cents per pound duty.

June 9th.—I wrote to you fully the last mail in regard to the Seth Grosvenor. She is said to be in pretty good condition, and is now being painted up to be sent to Sierre Leone or elsewhere, to find sale. I wish to have her in as good condition as possible, before sending her and I must say that Dr. Dunbar seems willing to do all he can. She may have to make one more trip down for the mail before she goes to S. Leone, but on this I am not decided.

July 6th.—We are momentarily expecting the Stevens, and the

Seth Grosvenor will proceed up to S. Leone in two or three days after her arrival, to find sale.

The Superintendent at Bassa reports the completion of the Receptacle; the one on the Careysburg road in Messurado county is completed, with very small exceptions, and that at Sinoe county is progressing very finely.

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[Colonization Herald, August.]

COMMUNICATIONS FROM LIBERIA.

The following communications contain items showing unusual prosperity and happiness in Liberia, and demonstrate that Republic to be the true home of the colored people. Ex-President Roberts has resided at Monrovia since a youth. Mr. Hanson is the United States Commercial Agent to that country, and has been there for several months. Mr. Deputie formerly worked at an iron furnace near Hollidaysburg, and is an emigrant of ten years' standing:

FROM EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

MONROVIA, *February 20, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: I am glad to be able to inform you that at last we have succeeded in opening Liberia College for the admission of students. The first term commenced on the 2d instant. Seven young men of respectable literary attainments were admitted, and several others are expected to enter in the course of a few weeks. I do hope that the friends of Liberia in the United States will aid in sustaining Liberia College. I know of nothing more important or necessary to the ultimate success of Liberia than a proper education of the people.

You will observe by the Liberia Herald that we are just entering upon another presidential campaign, and, at present, but little else is talked of here. The candidates are Hon. D. B. Warner, of Monrovia, and Judge Drayton, of Cape Palmas. The friends of each express themselves quite sanguine as to the election of their nominee, and possibly the contest may be close, but, as far as one can judge in such matters—always uncertain—Mr. Warner seems to be the favorite. I think he will be elected.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

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FROM CONSUL HANSON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
MONROVIA, *February 18, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to the question which you propound touching emigration to Liberia, I feel free to say that I will most cheerfully aid in any measures which may direct attention to this point. It is my firm conviction that, ere long, that will be the only place to which our Government will be disposed to look as the home of the multitudes who are emerging from the house of bondage.

A new era is dawning upon Liberia. An impetus has been given to her agricultural pursuits by the visit, labors, and plans for future operations of Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia. which will be permanent in its influence and exceedingly profitable in its results. Anything that can be said or done by me to promote and establish this prosperity will be contributed with cheerful alacrity. Be assured that I shall spare no effort that promises good to our commercial interests, or to advance the welfare of this Republic.

Yours, very truly,

ABRAHAM HANSON.

FROM MR. DEPUTIE.

CARYSBURG, *February* 11, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that I have been successful in making iron. I have a specimen to send to you, but the short notice of the sailing of the packet Stephens prevents me from forwarding it. It shall go by the first opportunity. Iron can be made as cheap here as in America.

Carysburg is improving. The farming operations are increasing. The health of the place is good. Peace reigns among the natives. I am happy to inform you that a number of the Congoes have embraced religion.

My family enjoy good health. My own health is as good as it was in the States. I can work as hard at the manufacturing of iron here as I did in Pennsylvania.

Yours truly,

CHARLES DEPUTIE.

LETTERS FROM MR. GLASGOW.

We have been furnished with the following letters, written by an intelligent black man who emigrated nearly four years ago from Chester county, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of this Society:

MONROVIA, *November* 3, 1862.

JESSE E. GLASGOW—*Dear Brother*: I write you to inform you that we are all well, thanks be to God for his goodness to us! I can truly say that I never enjoyed better health in all my life. I hope that you and your family are enjoying the same good health we are. We can truly tell you that the Lord has blessed us both spiritually and temporally. Dear brother, I oftentimes wish that you were here enjoying the same liberty and privileges that I enjoy. There are many privileges here for the colored people that they can never get in your country. I wish that you and all of my relatives were participating in them. I am sorry to hear of the great calamity that is in the United States, at this time, on account of my own color; but, on the other hand, rejoice because you all have had the same opportunity that I had, as I now enjoy both spiritual and temporal blessings such as the colored people cannot in America.

NEW PROVIDENCE, LIBERIA,

February 15, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: With pleasure I take my pen in hand to let you know that we are all in a good state of health. I have just commenced operations on my farm at Harrisburg. I have one hundred thousand bricks to make, and to put up the buildings when they are made. There will be more than fifty new brick buildings go up on the St. Paul's river this season. Liberia is on the upward. I believe that God is in the work. If my son Samuel was here, as good a workman as he is, he could make a first rate living, setting and burning bricks alone.

On the 2d instant a Dutch man-of-war came into the port of Monrovia and saluted our flag, which was returned. We have entered into commercial treaties with several Powers, thus showing that Liberia ranks with the nations of the world. Our Legislature adjourned on last Thursday, after a session of six weeks. I exhibited a coffee huller to the members, and have applied for a patent for it. It is my own invention. I have sent to Baltimore my patterns to have castings made to the extent of several hundred dollars' worth.

Dear brother, I thank God for his goodness to me. I left my home yesterday morning at sunrise, and before the sun set to-day I made thirteen dollars with my own trowel and with my own hands. Rev. James R. Amos and family are all well. The two young men that came out with him have both had the fever, and are about again. They are pleased with their new homes.

Your affectionate brother,

S. C. GLASGOW.

[From the Washington Morning Chronicle.]

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American Baptist Missionary Convention, now holding its twenty-third annual session with the First Colored Baptist Church, appointed a committee to wait on the President to ask of him what protection missionaries might have on Southern soil, &c. The committee having waited on the President, reported to the Convention as follows:

Your committee, in compliance with your wishes, have waited on the President of the United States, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The chairman of the committee (Rev. Leonard A. Grimes) introduced the committee, who were cordially received by the President. The chairman stated the object of the visit in the following words:

Mr. President: We, the committee appointed by the American Baptist Missionary Convention, now in session with the First Colored Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., desires to know what protection we might have from you toward sending missionaries on Southern soil to promulgate the Gospel of Christ within the lines of the military forces of the United States.

The President then made some interesting remarks, after which he presented the chairman with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

To-day I am called upon by a committee of colored ministers of the Gospel, who express a wish to go within our military lines and minister to their brethren there. The object is a worthy one, and I shall be glad for all facilities to be afforded them which may not be inconsistent with or a hindrance to our military operations.

A. LINCOLN.

COMMITTEE.

Leonard A. Grimes, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sampson White, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Madden, Washington.

Edmund Kelly, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Noah Davis, Baltimore, Maryland.

William Williams, Baltimore, Maryland.

William E. Walker, Trenton, New Jersey.

Albert Boulden, Washington.

William J. Walker, Fredericksburg.

Collin Williams, Georgetown, District of Columbia.

Daniel G. Muse, Washington.

A. W. Winkfield, Washington.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AMONG THE CHEROKEES.—The Cherokee Legislature, at its late session, revoked the ordinance of secession and the treaty with the rebel Government, passed by a former Legislature. An act was passed deposing from office all Cherokees disloyal to the Government of the United States, and declaring them forever thereafter incompetent to hold any office. A resolution was passed asking the President to extend to the Nation the offer of compensated emancipation. At the same time a bill became a law unconditionally abolishing slavery. It is understood that another law was passed declaring all persons born in the Cherokee Territory citizens of the Nation. This, of course, includes persons of African descent as well as whites.

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which has recently held its first anniversary, reports that, "The success of this first year's experiment, while not equaling the hopes of the most sanguine, has been such as greatly to cheer us and to encourage us to perseverance, and to redouble our efforts. There are over three thousand under instruction at Port Royal and the Islands on the coast, many of whom show great proficiency. Fifteen thousand acres were planted in cotton and other crops, while each family of laborers cultivated, in addition, its own patch of corn and vegetables. Large crops of corn, peas, &c, have been raised, sufficient to feed the laborers until the next harvest. Total receipts of cotton and other merchandise from Port Royal, South Carolina, from February, 1862, to January, 1863, \$726,984 10; Total disbursements, \$304,664 68. They have received 91,834 garments, large donations of provisions and other merchandise, and \$6,089 in cash.

"One paramount object of the Association, as expressed in the resolutions

adopted at the initiatory meeting, is to render the freed people who may come within their sphere, so far as possible, self-reliant, self-supporting members of society, and with this view they wish to discourage the distribution of supplies as free gifts. The Association proposed to furnish one cabin on each plantation, with a window, a small pine table, a tin wash-bowl, soap, towels, bed clothes, and a small looking glass, to serve as a model for others, to excite the ambition and increase the wants of all. The Association has under consideration the establishment of a retail store at Beaufort, South Carolina.'

DEATH OF DR. HENRY STENDNER.—Another adventurous traveler has lost his life in exploring the wilds of Africa. Dr. Henry Stendner, who had been for two years past in Ethiopia, has recently died there, in an obscure village. He was attended in his last moments by Baron de Heuguin, his fellow traveler. Dr. Stendner had just completed his researches in the country extending from the Red Sea to the extremity of the Eastern Soudan, and was about to start on another exploring expedition when he was taken ill.

WEST-AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The advancement of Christian civilization in Western Africa is marked by progress in the Press. Besides the "LIBERIA HERALD" and "CAVALLA MESSENGER," published, the first at Cape Messurado and the other at Cape Palmas, we have "THE ANGLO-AFRICAN," from Lagos, commenced June, 1863, and "THE EARLY DAWN," from Shebora, now in its 3d volume. These last evidently exist under the impulse of our American habits of diffusing intelligence. They cannot fail to do much to bring to the knowledge of the world the variety and immensity of the resources of Africa, and thus stimulate to increased efforts for her more rapid elevation.

• A letter has been received from Rev. Dr. Krapf, dated Kornthal, relating the results of his recent visit to the scene of his former mission labors on the east African coast. He met with his former colleague, Rev. J. Rebmann, still faithfully laboring at Kisuludini, with a few additional candidates for baptism, though sorely in need of another helper in his lonely missionary outpost. The Wanika tribes appear to be more promising than in former years. "We might have employed," writes Dr. Krapf, "hundreds and thousands of Wanika in manual labor, for they came from all quarters, even from the neighboring tribes, in quest of work."

Rev. Mr. Jones lately returned from a missionary tour through Babo on the coast, and Plabo to the mouth of the Taboo river, where our missionary station is located. Mr. Minor and family were well. A serious difficulty however, has again arisen between the towns near the station and their neighbors, the latter on some pretext having captured seven women belonging to the former.

Agriculture, we are happy to see, is daily increasing at Cape Palmas. Not only are all vacant town lots being cultivated, but we noticed in the vicinity

of Mount Vaughan several large clearings indicative of farming on a more extensive scale. If all the beautiful hills in the colony, so well adapted to its growth, were covered with coffee trees, what a goodly and profitable sight would it be.

AN OPPORTUNE PROPOSAL.

The Committee on the proposed engagement of Professor Martin H. Freeman as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College respectfully report :

That they deem it very desirable that Mr. Freeman's experience and services should be secured in furtherance of the educational interests of the young African Republic, but that the present condition of affairs forbid a *general* effort either to endow permanently a professorship or to support for a series of years a professor in the College at Monrovia.

Your Committee have, therefore, authorized Mr. Coppinger to *specially* invite contributions of \$1,000, payable at once, or in sums of \$200 per annum, so as to raise \$4,000 to pay Professor Freeman's salary for five years. Our zealous President, John P. Crozer, Esq., has kindly subscribed \$1,000, and it is hoped that among the friends of the colored race in Pennsylvania there will be found three or six persons who are willing and able to perfect this movement.

Respectfully submitted.

L. P. GEBHARD,
G. W. FAHNESTOCK, } *Committee.*
D. L. COLLIER,

PHILADELPHIA, *March 10, 1863.*

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DEATH OF A COLORED LICENTIATE.—The New York Observer of the 1st of October, mentions the decease, while supplying the pulpit of the Siloam N. J. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, of a late student of the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Penn., John W. Holm, and at the request of his former fellow students records the following resolutions :—

Resolved, 1. That while we deeply lament the decease of one so dear, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who gave and hath taken away.

Resolved, 2. That we ever emulate his unvarying diligence in the prosecution of his studies, wide-spread philanthropy, and his earnest efforts, as a licentiate, to preach the Gospel of Christ.

Resolved, 3. That we cherish his noble self-denial in leaving the home of his adoption,—Liberia,—and repairing to this country to prepare himself for exhibiting the lamp of life to the benighted.

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his kind patron, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., of New York, and that they be published in the Presbyterian, New York Observer, Christian Recorder, and Lyceum Observer.

PLATO P. HEDGES;
JAMES A. CHRESFIELD, } *Committee.*
WILLIAM H. MORRIS;

ALEXANDER HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING.—The Home Foreign Record for this month, states:

A fine site has been obtained for this building near Harrisburg. Considerable progress has been made in preparing materials for it—bricks and carpenter work, under the charge of Mr. James R. Amos, who hoped to build the house as soon as the rainy season ends.

THE FINLEY SETTLEMENT.—Many friends of this settlement will read with pleasure the letter published in the last Col. Herald, from Anthony W. Gardiner, Superintendent of the Gov. Department, Liberia, dated at Buchanan, (Grand Bassa, July 27, 1863,) in which he represents the Liberian authorities as having made fine progress with this settlement and the road thereto, and the people very desirous for the reception of emigrants. Says Mr. Gardiner: "The Receptacle at Finley is completed, and may be occupied by any reasonable number. It is a two story building, erected upon a rock basement seven feet high, for storage—65 feet long and 36 feet wide, situated upon Ghees Mountain, near the spot which Mr. Seys selected. The road is open nine and a quarter miles, and thirty feet wide, from St. John's river to the mountain, grubbed and cleaned of every obstruction, and when the bridges are finished (which they soon will be,) ox carts may be employed with advantage. The mountain region is certainly very healthy. Many of our volunteers while there enjoy the very best of health. The water is pure, the air is balmy, there are no swamps in that vicinity to create the deadly miasma, but hill and dale intersected by perennial springs and streams." Emigrants are much required to settle this, and many other inviting districts of Liberia. Mr. Gardiner thinks "Finley, as an inland settlement, from its location, will have superior commercial advantages to any town in the county of Bassa; the trade north and east of it must pass through Finley."

LIBERIAN VESSEL, the John Philbrick, is announced as having arrived at New York, from Liberia, with forty thousand gallons of Palm oil, twenty tons of sugar, and two thousand pounds of Coffee. The cargo is owned by Mr. C. L. DeRaudamie, a colored merchant of Bassa Cove, Liberia. This vessel is intended to continue in the trade, and to sail under the Liberian Flag.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1863.

| MAINE. | | Hon. Nathan Nye, Rufus Soule, Esq., \$5 each. Dr. | |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| Portland—Mrs. J. W. Ellingwood..... | 10 00 | E. A. Hyde, Charles Bliss, Esq., \$2 each..... | 34 00 |
| By Rev. F. Butler, (\$103.08:) | | | |
| Freeport—Mrs. Sarah Ann Hobart, \$20, which, and previous, constitute Caleb Hobart Hyde a life member. | | Gorham—Hon. Josiah Pierce, \$5. Hon. Toppan Robie, \$3..... | 8 00 |

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| <i>Yarmouth</i> —S. C. Blanchard, Esq., \$3, P. G. Blanchard, B. Freeman, Esq., \$2 each. Samuel Fogg, Mrs. B. P. True, Mrs. Dorcas P. Blanchard, \$1 each. A friend, 50c., \$10 50, which, and previous, constitute Rev. John Q. Bittinger a life member..... | 10 50 | |
| <i>Ellsworth</i> —Cong Ch. and Society..... | 23 58 | |
| <i>Bucksport</i> —Franklin Spofford, Henry Darling, \$5 each. John N. Swazey, \$2. | 12 00 | |
| <i>Belfast</i> —Hiram O. Alden, Esq., | 5 00 | |
| <i>Portland</i> —A friend..... | 10 00 | |
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| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$13:) | | |
| <i>North 'Charlestown</i> —Horace Metcalf..... | 5 00 | |
| <i>Keene</i> —Josiah Colony, \$5. Dr. Daniel Adams, \$2. Mrs. S. B. Newcomb, \$1... | 8 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 13 00 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | |
| <i>Newburyport</i> —"Ladies' Col. Soc. of Newburyport, their annual offering, per Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treas'r... | 25 50 | |
| CONNECTICUT. | | |
| <i>Moul Carmel</i> —L. B. Horton..... | 1 50 | |
| By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$226:) | | |
| <i>Bridgeport</i> —Eben Fairchild, Frederick Wood, each \$25. Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Mrs. Ira Sherman, Wm. D Bishop, each \$10. Mrs. Ellen Porter, Mrs. A. Bishop, J. C. Loomis, H. Lyon, S. H. Wales, Mrs. C. Simmons, N. Wheeler, each \$5. Mrs. Dr. Adams, D. W. Thompson, S. C. Spooner, S. J. Patterson, each \$3. Rev. J. M. Willey, Misses Ward, George Sterling, ea. \$2. R. B. Lacey, L. Sterling, N. Beardsley, E. Birdsey, each \$1..... | 137 00 | |
| <i>Waterbury</i> —S. M. Buckingham, \$20. Dea. A. Benedict, \$10. Mrs. Sarah A. Scovill, \$7. Wm. Brown, Dr. Jas Brown, Dr. Fish, E. Leavenworth, Miss Susan Bronson, each \$5. W. R. Hitchcock, \$3. Mrs. Dr. Ives, Mrs. Ed. S. Clark, Rev. Dr. Clark, each \$2... | 71 00 | |
| <i>Stratford</i> —Miss Mary Bronson, \$5. L. H. Russell, \$3 | 8 00 | |
| <i>Norwich</i> —L. W. Carroll, \$3. Dr. Eaton, John P. Barstow, each \$1..... | 5 00 | |
| <i>New London</i> —Mrs. J. S. Richards, \$3. Jas. A. Smith, Dr. Manwaring, each \$1... | 5 00 | |
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NEW YORK.

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| <i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. S. Burch, 3d and last payment of \$20 for the education of a young Liberian for the ministry, to bear the name of her late husband Rev. Robert Burch.. | 20 00 |
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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| Miscellaneous | 128 17 |
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MINNESOTA.

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| <i>Red Wing</i> —Collections taken up in Red Wing, Featherstone, and Spring Creek Societies by Rev. P. Ackers..... | 20 00 |
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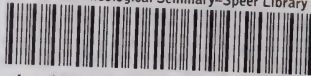
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| NEW HEWHAMPSHIRE — <i>Peterborough</i> —Reuben Washburn, 2 years, from Sept., 1863..... | 2 00 |
| VERMONT — <i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman, for 1863 and 1864. | 2 00 |
| CONNECTICUT — <i>Mt. Carmel</i> —L. B. Horton, July, 1863, to Dec., 1864..... | 1 50 |
| MARYLAND — <i>Annapolis</i> —Wm. Bishop, 1 year, commencing May, 1863 | 1 00 |
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| Total Repository..... | 6 50 |
| Donations..... | 419 08 |
| Miscellaneous. | 128 17 |
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| Aggregate..... | 553 75 |

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